AN UNDERSTANDING APPARENTLY

REACHED BY THEM. CHIEF CONLIN MAY BE TRIED FOR INSUBORDINA-

TION-DISORDERLY HOUSES AND POLICY SHOPS TO BE PROCEEDED AGAINST -PARKER IGNORED.

Colonel George Moore Smith, the new Police Commissioner, did not allow the grass to grow under his feet very long before making up his mind as to which side of the Board he would adhere. He made it apparent yesterday that he would side with President Moss and Mr.

For over three hours yesterday the president, Commissioner Andrews and Colonel Smith were closeted together in secret conference. Mr. Parker was not present, for the simple reason that he was not invited. He was intentionally excluded from Mr. Andrews's office, where the meeting was held, and the door was locked

Shortly before 6 o'clock, when the three Commissioners emerged from the conference, they stood chatting pleasantly together for a few moments and from their manner it was evident one another. The inference that is drawn at Headquarters from this protracted and secret conference is that there is a determination on the part of the three Commisstoners to ignore Mr. Parker as far as practicable in administering the business of the police ence Commissioners Moss, Andrews and Smith discussed and settled the policy they would pursue, and would be able to carry it out now that a permanent majority was assured on the

THE CHARGES AGAINST CONLIN

The substance of replies to inquiries put by a Tribune reporter to the Commissioners after the session made it clear that the question of disciplining Chief Conlin was discussed, and there is every likelihood that, despite Mr. Parker's contention that the charges against Chief Conlin have been disposed of, he will be brought to trial upon the charges of insubordination recently presented against him

Among other matters which it was learned the Commissioners discussed at their conference was the suppression of disorderly houses and policy shops. It is understood that the intention of the majority is to work for the extermination, as far as possible, of these places, and that every ans will be used in obtaining evidence against them. The attitude of President Moss and Mr. Andrews upon the question of employing even somewhat invidious methods in acquiring the requisite proof is well known. Colonel was reported as saying that he would be loath to sign bills such as were thown him for getting evidence; he somewhat qualified quainted with the work and exigencies of the Police Department I cannot be expected to say what course I will pursue, because I may find it essential and expedient in the interests of the public good to sign bills of the nature you refer

Commissioner Andrews was asked if the future policy of the B and had been decided upon. "Yes, to some extent," he replied.

"Will that policy be on the same lines as in the

SOME CHANGES IN POLICY.

Well, no; there will be changes, but I am not

at liberty to say what they are." Do the changes apply to the suppression of disorderly houses?" "Yes, there are some changes contemplated in

that direction, also in the disciplining of the force, and there are possible changes in other directions which I shall try to bring about." President Moss, when asked whether the ex-

clusion of Mr. Parker from the conference showed a desire on the part of the majority to act independently of Mr. Parker, begged not to b asked questions which tended to stir up old controversies. He was not disposed to talk about what took place at the meeting.

Nevertheless, is it not true that you propose to close up disorderly houses?" "Those and policy shops; in fact, there is going

to be a general tackling of those places. The president was then informed of what Commissioner Parker had said earlier in the

day, that it was impossible to renew the charges against Chief Conlin, because they had been disposed of. "The charges were not disposed contended Mr. Moss. "The Chief has not yet been brought to trial, and it rests with the Commissioners as to what action they will take in the matter."
"Has Chief Conlin ever mentioned to you his

wish to resign?"
No; but he has told me at times that his eyes were becoming weak, and that he suffered from catarrh of the stomach."

"If Chief Conlin has an ambition to be the first Chief of the Greater New-York police, has he a good chance of becoming so?"
"Yes. If he is Chief on January I, his chances of being reappointed are the best of all."

MR. PARKER NOT PLEASED.

At the end of the conference between the other Commissioners, Mr. Parker was again seen, and it was observable that he did not view in an altogether pleasant light the discrimination his colleagues had shown against him. Were you not even invited to this confer,

ence?" he was asked.
"No, I was not."
"But such a course is unusual, is it not?"
"Well, I always consult with all my colleage
upon all Board matters I have to discuss

"May it not be taken that this meeting means that your three associates have outlined a policy for the conduct of the Department from the knowledge of which you have been excluded?"

"I don't know. How can I say? If so, however, the inevitable reaction will follow, for knowledge of such a thing will produce its proper effect upon the mind of every fair-minded mah. I would sooner fight a junta than be in it."

"When you consider Commissioner Andrews's presence at this meeting and his statement that one of the subjects discussed was the discipline of the force, is not the inference to be drawn that there is trouble in store for Chief Conlin?"

"Trouble for Chief Conlin can only come from that there is trouble in store for Chief Conlin?"
"Trouble for Chief Conlin can only come from
his own shortcomings. No set policy to make
trouble for him can succeed, because such a
thing is always futile, and needs a pretty poor
specimen of a superior to undertake."
"Do you think the other Commissioners intend to try Chief Conlin on the old charges or on

do not, because the result would be disaster "I do not, because the result would be disaster to those who would try such a thing. We have had enough of insufficient charges in the past."
"Is it possible for the Commissioners to bring him to trial on the old charges?"
"No; but let them try it if they want to."
Mr. Parker added that he had never heard Chief Conlin say he wished to retire, nor did he believe the Chief had any such intention.

COLONEL SMITH SWORN IN.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER, THE MAYOR

SAYS, GOES INTO OFFICE AS "FREE AS AIR." Colonel George Moore Smith was sworn into office as a Police Commissioner by Mayor Strong at 19:50 a. m. yesterday. Police Commissioners Moss and Andrews were in the Mayor's office when Colonel Smith arrived from Sayville, Long Island, and so was the Mayor's son, who is a subordinate of Colonel Smith in the 69th Regiment. After the oath of office had been administered to Colonel Smith, the Mayor said to him: "You go into the Police Board as free as air, to do what you deem best for the Department."

Commissioner Smith said to newspaper men at the City Hall that he would not talk about his

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897.-TWELVE PAGES.

quainted with the duties of his office.
"Are you a Republican," he was asked. "I have never been anything else; not even a AN ITALIAN BOY SHOOTS AND PROBABLY Mugwump," he replied.

"Are you a Platt or anti-Platt man?"
"I have never had anything to do with factions."
Mayor Strong smiled when he was asked about the reported statement of President Quigg of the Republican County Committee, that the regular Republican organization ought to have been consulted in the appointment of a Republican Police

sulted in the appointment of a Republican Police Commissioner. "It is a little too late for me to ask advice from the regular organization," he said, "but I would have considered any suggestion if it had been offered. I think Colonel Smith can be trusted to do his duty as a Republican."

Colonei Frederick D. Grant went to see Mayor Strong yesterday. As he was leaving the City Hall he said he had paid a farewell visit to the Mayor. He also said he had no prospects for holding office in the future.

"Will you be the Republican candidate for Controller?" he was asked.

"I do not believe there is anything in it," he replied. "I have not heard of anything of the kind, and I hardly think it is true."

"How about the Chinese mission?"

"That, too, is improbable. I do not think the President has considered my name for the office. Of course, I could not say anything when the place has not been offered to me."

Colonel Grant said he would remain in the city during the next few months. He added that he was giad to be out of the Police Department.

ACCUSED OF INCITING RIOT.

PRESIDENT DOLAN, OF THE MINE-WORKERS, ARRESTED.

GREAT EXCITEMENT CAUSED AMONG THE

STRIKERS, BUT NO VIOLENCE FOLLOWED A RIG MASS-MEETING HELD.

Pittsburg, Aug. 2.-The strikers at Camp Determination early this morning were aroused, and five nundred men were ordered to march to Sandy narch began with President Patrick Dolan heading the force going to Sandy Creek. After proceeding a short distance Dolan was arrested on a wricharging him with inciting to rlot and unlawfu assembly at the instance of Thomas P. De Armitt. For a time great excitement prevailed among the marchers, but Doian quieted them by saying that He was taken back to the justice's office, and the Miller, an organizet, and other leaders are included in the writ. President Dolan gave ball for a caring on Wednesday, and again joined the strikers. Dolan commented bitterly on the action of tors of trying to incite riot by causing an arrest at such a time and place. He said that he was not disturbing any one, and that his arrest was made cause of the miners. The affair has created an

The battle of the striking miners to induce Deto-day with apparently no further gains over last Creek were being augmented, parties of marchers About two hundred gathered at the Plum lines were formed, and as the diggers neared the pit mouth they passed between the lines of There was no attempt at force, but a ved off in the direction of the Me

were induced to come out. About an hour later the strikers moved off in the direction of the McCrea schoolhouse.

The detachments sent to Plum Creek mines this morning found that De Armitt had stolen another march on them. It was the intention to hold a meeting at the Bethlehem schoolhouse and to invite the Plum Creek miners there to attend. When the marchess reached the place they found that a fence had been erected around the school property, and notices posted that no trespassing would be allowed. This move engendered consideration be allowed. This move engendered consideration be been as the mines where a meeting could be been to be allowed. The leaders of the marchers said they would not disobey the notices, and the men marched back to McCrea's schoolhouse.

None of the district officials were present when the big meeting was called to order. Speeches were made by M. P. Carrick, M. J. Counaban, William Carney, Mrs. T. J. Jones, of Chicago, and in the Italian and Hungarian languages by interpreters. Between 5,000 and 6,000 miners were present. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, but there was no disorder. The speakers all cautioned the strikers against breaking the law. President Dolan, who arrived later, said that out of one thousand men employed in the three mines, only sixty were at work.

STRIKERS GAIN IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 2 (Special).-Although nearly all of the spectacular and sensational has been removed from the strike in West Virginia since the management was taken out of the hands of Debs and placed in those of W. D. Mahon, with J. W. Rae as chief assistant in the Fairment district, the work now being done is resulting in mor gains for the strikers. To-morrow Rae will hold a in every mine in the Fairmont district. He announced to-night that the meeting would be of un-usual importance, and he believes it will result in the closing of all the mines. He has had organizers unknown to the operators in every mine in the dis-trict doing missionary work, and they have been successful. He find the men all willing to stop work if they can be assured that the strike can be made general. They do not care to take the re-sponsibility of leading a forlern hope. The secret workers will send in their reports to-morrow, but unless they show that all the men in the district can be organized at once no action will be taken.

FIVE KILLED IN ONE DAY.

FOUR CITIZENS OF AN INDIANA TOWN DROWNED, AND ONE CRUSHED BY A TRAIN.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 2.-Four citizens of Carlisle, a town about thirty miles south of here, were drowned at Hyatt's Ferry, on the Wabash River, yesterday, and one was ground to fragments by an Evansville and Terre Haute freight train, The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Grant Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Abner and Charles Hines. The first four were seen to go in bathing, and later their clothing was found on the river bank. " is believed one of the women was seized with cramps and that the others were drowned in trying to rescue her. Hines was found shortly after daylight, lying close to the railroad track at Carlisle. His head was crushed, his right hand torn off, and his body almost severed. It is thought that he fell from the train while stealing a ride. and Mrs. Abner and Charles Hines. The first four

TROLLEY-CAR CRASHES INTO A COACH.

A YOUNG WOMAN WHO WAS IN THE CARRIAGE BELIEVED TO BE FATALLY HURT.

A coach containing five persons and driven by Morris O'Neill was run down last night at Hamburg and Gates aves., Brooklyn, by trolley-car No. 1,63 of the Gates-ave. line. The coach was overturned, and all the occupants escaped injury, with the exception of one young woman, who received probably atal injuries. Those in the coach were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grim and Lizzie Bopp, of No. 374 Hamburg-ave., and Mrs. Minnie Barousky and her three-year-old child, of No. 223 Palmetto-st. Miss Bopp was the one who received the injuries. The coach

was badly wrecked.

The party was returning from the wedding of Grim's daughter, who was married to John Simons. a son of Police-Sergeant Joseph Simons. The cere-mony was performed at the home of the bridegroom's parents at Leonard and Powers sts. O'Neill Gates-ave, the trolley-car was standing still, while box. In some manner Cannon turned on the current, and the car shot across the street just as O'Nelll started to drive across. When O'Neill found himself unseated he retained hold of the reins, and prevented the horses from running away. As soon as the imprisoned occupants were removed from the coach Miss Bopp was carried to a nearby drugstore, where Dr. Ballary, of No. 35 Palmetto-st., attended her. It was found that three ribs were broken and that she had besides received internal injuries. She was removed to Grim's home. Cannon was arrest-ed and locked up in the Hamburg-ave, police sta-

THE NICARAGUA CONGRESS OPENED. Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Aug. The Congress of Nicaragua was formally opened to-day by President Zelaya. In his address to the Deputies the President reviewed the various steps taken since the adjournment of the last Congress and said that Nicaragua was anxiously waiting the arrival of the United States Engineer Commission which is to survey the route for the maritime canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across Nicaragua.

FATALLY WOUNDS THE MAN WHO

KILLED HIS PARENT. Peter Barcio, eighteen years old, an Italian butcher, living at No. 443 East Thirteenth-st., last night shot and probably fatally injured Frank Cassata, forty years old, a barber, in front of No. 248 Elizabeth-st. The injured man was shot in the oack, and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said he would die. The assailant was caught after a short chase, and was locked up in the Mulberry-st. station. He admitted the shooting. He said that he shot Cassata in revenge for the death of his father, Joseph Barcio, who was killed by Cassata in front of the same building on the afternoon of February 4, 1895, where the elder

Cassata was caught a few minutes after the shooting, while attempting to escape. He was tried in the Court of General Sessions, and was sent to the State prison for nineteen years, but was pardoned some months ago, as it appeared doubtful to the prosecuting authorities and to the Governor whether Cassata had not shot Barclo in self-de

As soon as young Barcio heard that his father's slayer had been released from prison, he vowed vengeance. He said that he had heard also that Cassata had determined to shoot him on sight, and ed to get in the first shot.

Last night young Barcio, armed with a revolver, stationed himself in Elizabeth, near Prince-st., and awaited Cassata's appearance. The latter came at 'clock, and, according to the story told by peo ple in the neighborhood, the boy aimed point-blank at Cassata and fired five shots at him, emptying his revolver. Cassata fell to the ground, and the boy thinking doubtless that he had killed him, started escape. Detectives Keeley and Chrystal, of the Macdougal-st. station, happened to be in the street They heard the five shots and saw the youth running toward them, followed by a large crawd of people who were shouting "Murder!" "Po-lice!" Young Barch saw that he was cornered, and darted into the tenement-house No. 268 Elizabeth-st, where he ran into the cellar. The detectives, assisted by Patrolmen Mulligan and Coffee, of the Mulberry-st, station, ran into the house after the boy and found him in the cellar of the building. He made no effort to resist the policemen, and gave himself up.

himself up

An ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was called and the wounded man was taken to that institution. It was found that only one bullet had taken effect, and that had struck Cassata in the back, inflicting what is thought to be surely a mortal wound. At the police station Barcio said that if he had not shot Cassata the latter would have killed him, and, in fact, had struck him once before he fired.

A LAKE OF PETROLEUM.

ANOTHER VALUABLE FIND IN ALASKA, AND A

over the gold discoveries in the North, sight has been lost of another discovery that promses to be of great value in the development of that section. Some months ago a lake of almost to Scattle for analysis. The report on these great richness. A company has been formed rom there say that the company intends to put it on the Alaskan market at once. The lake is of unknown depth, several miles wide and five to six miles it, length, and the quality of the petroleum is said to be of the finest. The lake is only two miles from the ocean. The hile surrounding it are said to be rich in coal and asphalt. It is the ex-pectation of the owners of the lake to take its stroducts into the mining camps of Northern Alaska whenever the waterways will permit.

URGING THE EIGHT-HOUR RULE.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S PLEA TO THE MASSACH

was opened here to-day by President J. D. Pierce, of Worcester. Delegates representing sixty thousand workingmen from all parts of the State were present. President Pierce, in his annual report, said: "The trades-unions, realizing absolute necessity of providing employment for those who are to-day out of work, mainly through the introduction of machinery, have declared in favor of a universal eight-hour workday, and as a large percentage of our unions are still working a longer time, we should use every means in our power so that on May 1, 1888, eight hours will constitute a full day's work from one end of this State to the other."

FIERCE ATTACK BY AN AUBURN CONVICT.

HE ATTEMPTS TO OVERPOWER ONE OF THE KEEPERS, BUT IS FINALLY SUBDUED.

Aphurn, N. Y., Aug. 2.-Charles Wilson, a Herkimer County man, serving a sentence of three years and six months, made an assault upon his uard, Captain F. C. Barber, at the prison here today. Barber was taking Wilson down by the jail when the prisoner jumped upon the keeper, and both men went down together. Incy folial see on the door, and Barbr succeeded in freeling himself so that he could use his stick. After several blows were administered upon the head of the refractory convict he was subdued and was placed in solitary confinement in the jall. Barber escaped without injury. Wilson was received at the prison last January. He has made assaults upon several convicts since his incarceration.

GREAT HEAT IN THE WEST.

MEN AND WOMEN OVERCOME-THE CROPS SUF-PERING SERIOUSLY.

Kansas City, Mc., Aug. 2.-After three days of over 160 degrees of heat, the highest temperature corded to-day by the Government Observer in Kansas City was 99 at 4 p. m., and the indications are for somewhat cooler weather to-morrow. Reports as to the condition of the corn crop in Kansas and Western Missouri continue to be discouraging. Throughout the district the weather continues scorebing hot, and nothing but a soaking rain can

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 2.-To-day is a little cooler than yesterday, when the mercury reached 102 degrees. Reports received at the Burlington offices are to the effect that if rain does not come along are to the effect that if rain does not come along the line of the Council Bluffs road this week the corn crop will be reduced one-half. Many fields are already damaged. Grand Island officials report a rain on their lines in Kansas, helping crops greatly. In the immediate vicinity of St. Joseph corn is beginning to wither and the crop will be

Indianapolis, Aug 2.-The excessive heat continues and much suffering is resulting. A number of heat prostrations have occurred to-day. The thermometer at 12 o'clock registered 92 degrees. Louisville, Aug. 2.-An "Evening Post" special dispatch from Hopkinsville, Ky., says: "Five deaths from the intense heat have occurred here within the last two days. The victims are all white peo-

HIS LIP SWELLED BY A MOSQUITO BITE.

THIS YOUNG MAN PAYS . PENALTY FOR SLEEP-ING WITH HIS MOUTH OPEN.

Because he could not keep his mouth shut while as eep Alexander Seuserling, twenty years old, of No. 521 West Fifty-first-st. is the victim of a peculiar affliction. With his mother and sister, he lives at the address given, and he has had a bad habit of sleeping with hils mouth open and disturbing the other members of the family with his snores.

Saturday night a mosquito crawled into the miniature cavern, and finding the inner side of the young man's upper lip to its liking, the mosquito proceeded to get a square meal. When Seuserling awoke the mosquito was gone, but his lip was badly He paid little attention to it, and on Sunday went to an outing with a friend. Yesterday he went to work on little breakfast. His mouth was almost closed, and he could scarcely eat.

As he worked his lip continued to swell, and he

As he worked his lip continued to swell, and he was finally obliged to go home. Last night he could neither eat not talk, and there was no sign of relief from his trouble. With his sister, to do the talking, he went to Roosevelt Hospita; and showed his face to Dr. MacNider. The doctor treated the wound and advised the young man to remain in the hospital. He decined to do so, saying it would worry his mother, but he promised to report for further treatment this morning. Dr. MacNider pronunced the case serious, and said it would require close attention, as complications might set in.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY Announces a rate of \$2.50, New-York to Philadelphia and return, account L. A. W. meeting. Tickets sold Aug. 8 and 4, good until Aug. 8, inclusive.—Advt.

MOSS, ANDREWS AND SMITH. policy in the Police Board until he became ac- TO AVENGE HIS FATHER'S DEATH. BROWN FACULTY PROTEST. ENDED THEIR LIVES WITH GAS.

A MAJORITY DECLARE THEIR SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT ANDREWS.

the trustees in passing a vote of censure or warn-

ing directed against President E. Benjamin An-

ty proper have indorsed it. Three of the thirty-

structors of the college, who, almost to a man,

were not approached for their signatures by the

letter states, "more is involved than the exigen-

Reference is made to the details of the cor-

declared that it was not intended to have the

vote of the corporation made public. The faculty

Private and individual remonstrance is one thing; action of the sort described by the body which appoints priests is, we submit, a very different thing. It is open to the gravest objections and rests upon a theory which, if extensively acted upon, would eat the heart out of our educational institutions—the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than independence of thought and expression on the part of its priest and professors, and that boards of trustees have, as such, the right to suggest limitations upon such independence. It is not to be believed, and we are far from believing that this theory in all its amplitude, was presented to the minds of your honorable body on the occasion named and distinctly accepted by them. But the logical conjection between that theory and the concrete action is, on consideration, so plain and has found so complete a lodgment in the public mind, to the manifest injury of the university, that we respectfully beg you to take again into consideration the principles involved, and at your ensuing meeting to take that action which alone can permanently relieve Brown University from all suspicion of litherality or bias.

Recognizing that the corporation have not been alone in thinking and saying that Dr. Andrews's

tors of the college who would have given, ac-

or ling to the trustees, but for the publicly ex-

pressed views of President Andrews, and says

entamin Franklin Jameson,
enry B. Gardner,
fermon C. Bumpus,
ourtney Langdon,
ohn M. Manly,
uits E. Randall,
leorge G. Wilson,
Zimund B. Delabarre,
Jrving Manatt,
Valter C. Bronson
Valter G. Everett,

Louis F. Snow.
Carl Barus,
Henry P. Manning,
Hammond Lamont,
John E. Hill,
James Q. Dealey,
Walter B. Jacobs,
Charles F. Kent,
Charles F. Kent,
Levard C. Burnham,
A. DeF, Palmer, jr.,
Albert D. Mead,

Appended to the letter is a note stating that

LABOR UNION RESOLUTIONS Boston, Aug. 2.—The resignation of President Andrews, of Brown University, was considered by

the corporation in criticising him for the expression

of his economic principles was condemned in reso-

lutions. The resolutions speak of "the intolerance

and illiberality of the trustees," and declare that the action of the trustees of the university is "a most ominous sign of the growth of the plutocratic spirit in our colleges."

VIEWS OF PROFESSOR GARDNER.

DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN THE "PROMULGATION"

OF FREE SILVER THEORIES AND THE "PUB-

LICATION" OF "PRIVATE" LETTERS.

Sir: The resignation of Dr. Andrews from the

presidency of Brown University has excited such

liberty of asking you to print the following state-

ment of facts. It will be recalled that the com-

mittee of the corporation, in their letter to Dr.

gation" by him of his views in regard to the free coinage of silver. In view of this statement by the

committee, it is not, perhaps, unnatural that it should be generally taken for granted that Dr.

Andrews has actively promulgated the doctrine that the United States should undertake alone

the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 with

have based their comments on such a conception of

First, in regard to the teaching in the college

Continued on the Seventh Page.

the facts. Such a conception is, however, entirely

Many newspapers and many individuals

Andrews, laid stress exclusively upon the "promul

widespread interest and comment that I take

To the Editor of The Tribune.

gold.

of the faculty in the stricter sense.

Walter C. Bronson Walter G. Everett,

goes on to say, in rebuttal:

framers of the communication.

ompel our consideration."

protest then continues as follows:

TROUBLES THE CAUSE. Henry Aubert, fifty-eight years old, and his wife, Mina, fifty-six years old, committed suicide at their home in Jersey City early yesterday morning by

TEXT OF AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT ISSUED TO THE CORPORATION AND ALUMNI-MEMBERS inhaling illuminating gas. OF THE TEACHING BODY URGE REA-

Aubert occupied the two-story frame building No. 45 Lincoln-st. In the rear was a factory, where SONS FOR THE RETENTION manufactured flannel garments. The business had been dull and unprofitable for a year, and Aubert OF DR. ANDREWS. had become despondent. When the Auberts retired on Sunday night Mrs. Aubert remarked to the ser-[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Providence, R. I., Aug. 2 .- An open letter has vant, Mrs. Louisa Kech: "You need not call us been addressed by members of the faculty of the morning." It was evident from this that

Brown University to the corporation of that inthe old couple had carefully planned their suicide. stitution, the text of which is given below in When the servant knocked at the door yesterday great part. The letter deals with the action of morning she did not detect the slightest odor of the hall. On reaching the kitchen Mrs Koch found lying on the top of the milk pitcher a note addressed to George Raven, of No. 458 Central-ave., with instructions on the envelope to drews, for his expression of free-silver sentiments. Of the thirty-six members of the faculty Koch to deliver the note immediately. who are included in the category of professors servant had heard Mr. Aubert go to the kitchen assistant professors twenty-four have from his room about 1 o'clock. She suspected nothing wrong, even when she read the instrucsigned the letter; that is, two-thirds of the faculns on the envelope, as she knew that Mr. Rave six members could not be reached to obtain and Mr. Aubert were warm friends, and supposed her employer desired the letter delivered early, be either their support or disapproval. The infore Mr. Raven had left home for his place of

MIT SUICIDE TOGETHER-BUSINESS

are said to be strongly in sympathy with Dr. The note was written in German. It was as Andrews, though not necessarily approving his economic views, and who number about forty,

Dear Friend Raven: Please do me the favor to call at once at No. 45 Lincoln-st. and take charge of my nouse and business. Inclosed key is for the office. The middle drawer of my desk is open, and you will find all keys, including a letter. Please send a dispatch to Louis Darflein, Nos. 101 and 103 Wooster-st., New-York, at once; also notify Crempien and Castens. In true friendship, yours, HENRY AUBERT.

George Raven, No. 458 Central-ave.

Mr. Raven suspected that something was amiss, and he immediately informed the police. Rounds-A copy of the letter has been mailed to each member of the corporation, and each alumnus will receive it. "If we are not mistaken," the

cles of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator; but the situation of Brown Uniand he immediately informed the police. Rounds versity and its relations to the president are, man Joseph Richards, who was sent to the house, rapped on the bedroom door, and, receiving no re-sponse, forced it open. He was almost suffocated taken alone, topics of high importance which poration meeting at which President Andrews was requested to forbear in the future from the promulgation of his monetary views, and it is

sponse, forced it open. He was almost suffocated by the imprisoned gas. He wrapped a handker-chief about his nostrils and ran into the room, opened the windows and shut off the gas.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubert were lying on the bed dead. Dr. Oestman was called and declared that life had been extinct for several hours.

Aubert was prominent in German-American society. He was identified with a number of societies and was master of Allemania Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He had many friends who would gladly have assisted him out of his financial straits, but he concealed his embarrassment from them. Mr. Raven refused to make any statement concerning Aubert's affairs. Aubert on several occasions informed friends that his life was insured for \$10,000, and his wife was the beneficiary. Mr. Raven has taken charge of the bodies and employed an undertaker to make arrangements for the burial.

One of Aubert's sons arrived at his parents' house last evening. He declined to make any statement about the tragedy. last evening. He about the tragedy.

FAMILY SWEPT OVER A WATERFALL.

ARRIED IN A SKIFF OVER WAPPINGER'S FALLS THIRTY FEET HIGH-WONDERFUL ES-CAPE OF GEORGE DRAPER, HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 2.-George Draper, his wife and fifteen-year-old daughter. Pearl, had a terrible experience yesterday afternoon. While terrible experience yesterday afternoon. While sailing in a skiff on Wappinger's Creek they were swept over a waterfall thirty feet high, and were saved from death only by the heroic exer-

ality or bias.

Recognizing that the corporation have not been alone in thinking and saying that Dr. Andrews's freedom of speech ought to be restrained, we beg leave to combat the proposition whenever and by whomsoever maintained, that official action, leading to restrain his expressions on public affairs, is justified. We desire to show first, that it cannot be justified on the lower ground of pecuniary necessity and advantage; and, secondly, that it lacks all justification when considered from that higher point of view from which the educational institutions of a great country ought always to be regarded. The man is a well-to-do farmer, living at Salt Point. He is about forty years old, and possesses great strength and athletic skill. When Draper ook his wife and daughter out for a sail yesterday afternoon the creek was greatly swollen

took his wife and daughter out for a sall yesterday afternoon the creek was greatly swollen by the
recent heavy rains, and he rowed further down
the stream than usual. Suddenly he realized that the
waterfalls were just ahead of him, and he headed
the skiff toward the bank. He was no match for
the rushing current, however, and before he could
reach the shore his frall boat was swept over the
fail. Draper clasped his wife and daughter in his
arms as the skiff overturned.

At the bottom of the waterfall the three were
drawn under by the impact of the falling water
above them, and several moments elapsed before a
favoring eddy swept them down stream, away
from the waterfall. Draper held fast to his wife,
but his daughter was swept away from him. He
is a good swimmer, and, striking out for the shore,
soon had his wife safe upon the bank. Then he
swam back after Pearl, who had by this time been
carried many feet by the current. By dint of
great exertion he reached her just as she was
shiking for the third time, and selzed her by the
hair. He was by this time wellnigh exhausted, and
it was only through efforts that seemed almost
superhuman that he reached the bank with his unconsclous daughter.

Laying Pearl upon the bank beside her mother,
who was too faint to render any assistance, Draper hurried a mile across lots for a doctor. The
physician responded promptly and gave the girl
restoralives, after which she and her mother were
removed to their home. Both women were proftrated to-day from the shock and bruises which
they received from contact with rocks, but the
attending physician says they will recover.

THE AUTOPSY ON ALICE M. BARRETT. that lavish gifts to public institutions are not usual in this community, and never have been. Many other institutions where the presiding officers have taken no part in political discussion have received little money; but the faculty prefers to dismiss empty speculation regarding what might have happened. Hard times have placed Brown and other colleges in a less prosperous financial condition, and the address then goes on to say, in rebuttat:

If income be a fit criterion, then Dr. Andrews is entitled to be regarded as, in a pecuniary sense, the greatest benefactor Brown University ever had. More than half its income is beyond doubt due to him and his labors. If restraint of President Andrews cannot be justified on these lower grounds of pecuniary results, still less defensible does it appear when viewed from higher grounds. The general arguments for freedom of speech it is not necessary to repeat—least of all in Rhode Island, where the right to such freedom has for two hundred and sixty years been cherished with peculiar jealousy.

THE AUTOPSY ON ALICE M. BARRETT.

DEATH RESULTED FROM A PISTOL WOUND-AN

INQUEST WILL PROBABLY BE ORDERED. Boston, Aug. 2.-The report of the autopsy in the case of Alice M. Barrett, made by Medical Examiner Steadman, has been filed with District-Attorney

where the right to such freedom has on the drod and sixty years been cherished with peculiar jealousy.

On the one hand, we have the problematical or imaginary addition of a certain number of dollars; on the other hand, we have throughout the whole intellectual life of the University the deadening influence of known or suspected repression. Our students will know or suspect that on certain subjects the silence of their president has been purchased or imposed. If the resignation of Dr. Andrews is accepted, the burden and the stigma fall on his successor. It would stamp the institution in the eyes of the country as one in which freedom of thought is not permitted when it runs counter to the views of the community or of those from whom the college expects financial support.

The undersigned, therefore, members of the faculty of Brown University, respectfully urge upon your honorable body that the president's resignation be not accepted, and that the corporation express clearly to the world the determination to maintain in this ancient University, in the fullest measure, its honorable and priceless traditions of academical freedom.

Benjamin F. Clarke, H. L. Koopman, Louis F. Snow.

Carl Barus, Henry B. Gardner, Henry B. Gardner, Henry P. Manning, John E. Hill, Junes Q. Dealey, Walter B. Jacobs, Charles F. Kent, It declares that death resulted from a pisto It declares that death resulted from a piston wound in the heart. No surgestion is made whether the death was from suicide or murder. It is probable that an inquest will be ordered by the District-Attorney. Miss Barrett's body was found in the office of her employers by firemen who had responded to an alarm for a blaze thought to have been started by lightning. It was at first thought that she was killed by the bolt, but later it developed that she died from a bullet-wound.

WHITE CAPS BEATEN OFF.

TWO OF THE GANG LEFT BEHIND DEAD IN AN ATTACK ON AN ALABAMA FARMER'S HOUSE.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 2 (Special).-Frank Sim monds, at Concord, Ala, gave a warm reception to a gang of White Caps, headed by Dudley Johnson, last night. Simmonds is a farmer, and was sus-Professors Upton, Sears and Munro are not at present in this country, and that the above list of names includes no persons of lesser rank than assistant professors, that is, none but members pected of informing on his neighbors, who are illicit distillers. They armed themselves and donned and mouth holes in it, and marched on Simmonds's house in a body. Fifty rifes were discharged, but an immediate and unexpected reply was received from Simmonds and his son, who had learned of the proposed attack. The White Caps finally retreated. In the morning Johnson and an unknown man were found dead in the woods near Simmonds's house. the white-cap garb, a handkerchief with eye, nose

150 delegates at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. It was deplored, and the policy of MISS LARSEN'S DEATH A NATURAL ONE.

> OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CHEMIST DECLARES NO TRACES OF POISON WERE FOUND

IN HER STOMACH.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 2.-The Coroner's jury has been occupied all day with the Selma Larsen case, and it will probably be shown beyond peradventure that the parlormaid of Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, of Staatsburg, N. Y., came to her death from natural causes. The chemist who was em-ployed by Coroner Bevier, of Mattenwan, has reported that he was unable to find any trace of poison in the contents of the girl's stomach.

Miss Larsen, it will be remembered, left the he of her mistress about two weeks ago to visit her sister in New-York. On the train she was taken suddenly ill, and was removed to the general hospital at Fishkill, where she died twenty-four hours later. There was suspicion that she might have

later. There was suspicion that she might have been poisoned.

After receiving the report of the chemist, District-Attorney Wood stated yesterday that he did not consider any further analysis necessary or expedient. He is satisfied that if Miss Larsen had taken poison the analysis of the contents of the stomach would have revealed it, and he is firmly convinced that the young woman died from nat-

KILLED BY HIS MADDENED WIFE. Redwood Falls, Minn., Aug. 2.-John O'Connell, a well-known politician, has been murdered at Seven gashes in his scalp were made by

itself. Dr. Andrews does not teach political economy, and the associate professor, who does all the some blunt instrument. After the blows had been teaching in that department, is not a believer in the free coinage of silver by this country alone. some blunt instrument. After the blows had been inflicted his clothing was saturated with kerosene and his home set on fire. Statements of the three eldest children made to the authorities are to the effect that Mrs. O'Connell, the wife of the murdered man, was the murderer. The wife's antipathy to drink was strong, and O'Connell's abuse of her and the children while under its influence appears to have driven her temporarily insane. In addition to the presidency, Dr. Andrews holds the professorship of moral and intellectual philosophy. In the courses on ethics taught by him variamong them the elements entering into the deter-

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, 36 per lozen. Ground floor, No. 1.440 Broadway.—Advt. mination of a just standard of value. The discusPRICE THREE CENTS.

WHY IT TAKES SO MUCH TIME A GERMAN COUPLE IN JERSEY CITY COM-

SALISBURY ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION SETTLED, BUT THE IN-DEMNITY QUESTION HANGS FIRE-A RAD-ICAL SOLUTION OF THE CRETAN PROBLEM SUGGESTED.

London, Aug. 2.-The Marquis of Salisbury, replying in the House of Lords to-day to the Liberal leader, the Earl of Kimberley, who questioned the Government as to the state of the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey, outlined the status of the Constantinople exchanges of views, occasionally referring to them in sarcastic tones. The Premier said it was no wonder that the patience of many people was sorely tried by the delay. The complexity and multiplicity of the negotiations, he added, might, however, account for their length.

Lord Salisbury explained that the peace which the Powers were trying to arrange was no ordinary agreement between a conqueror and a conquered country. The territory conquered by the Turkish army was one assigned to Greece recognized by the Sultan. The latter was right in demanding security against incursions such as those which brought about the present war, and for that purpose a rectification of the demand. It was also reasonable to hold that the Greek communities should not be placed under Turkish rule.

The Premier further asserted that Her Majesty's Ministers believed that those questions had been settled, and that Turkey had accepted the fro itler line traced by the military attachés of the Embassies of the Powers, though the Premier shared in Lord Kimberley's doubts and announcements that accomplished facts were not really so until actually accomplished.

Speaking of the indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Greece, Lord Salisbury said: "There comes in the mysterious and difficult question of the German bondholders. We do not think that for their payment, though I admit they have been long unpaid. The credit of Greece in the European market will for a long time be exceedingly small, and some form of control of Greek sources of revenue is inevitable. I cannot say vanced very far, and I must admit that the ques-

vanced very far, and I must admit that the ques-tion may be a source of very considerable delay."
With reference to Crete, he said that it was of no use for the Powers to attempt to arrange a form of government until the more important controversy had been adjusted. The present at-titude of Crete seemed to be favorable to an agreement so far as the Christians were con-cerned, but the two creeds were no nearer than erned; but the two creeds were no nearer than

cerned; but the two creess were no that they had been for many centuries.

"The only solution," he said, "seems to be to dig a ditch across the island, with the Christians on one side and the Moslems on the other. Our earnest object is to arrange what has been prometed taking care to be just to both sections. We

earnest object is to arrange what has been promised, taking care to be just to both sections. We are not inclined to admit, merely because the Mussulmans are in the minority, that their interests are to be neglected."

Lord Salisbury said that he fully agreed with Lord Kimberley that Crete was in a dangerous position. The element of danger, however, did not arise, he insisted, because the island was mixed up in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, but rather from the terrible division among the creeds, a division which might yet require a power greater than all the sovereigns of Europe to banish.

Constantinople, Aug. 2.—From present indi-

to banish.

Constantinople, Aug. 2.—From present indications, the Powers will be compelled to send another ultimatum to Turkey.

Paris, Aug. 2.—A dispatch received here from Constantinople says that the Ambassadors are determined to maintain the wording of their draft of the treaty of peace without any change.

TO GET A "CORNER" ON LIGHT.

A CONSOLIDATION OF THE GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES OF NEW-JERSEY UNDER WAY.

Philip N. Jackson, president of the People's Electric Light and Power Company, of Newark, ald yesterday that the consolidation of the company with the Newark Gas Company would be consummated within a month. Mr. Jackson said, in regard to the terms of the deal, that it would be effected in a way similar to that of a consolidation of the gas and electric-light companies of Rochester, N. Y.

The electric-light company has a capitalization of \$5,000,000, and has issued no bonds. The gas company has \$1,000,000 capital stock and \$4,000,000 of bonds. The selling price of electric stock yesterday was 102, and that of the gas stock, 165. The electric-light company controls the lighting of nearly twenty towns, and most of the plants in North Jersey, not owned or controlled by the company, are owned or controlled by the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, which has, within a month, secured twenty-five hundred shares of the People's company stock. The Newark Gas company controls the gas lighting in Harrison, Kearny, Montelair and other places, near Newark, while the Philadelphia Gas Improvement Company controls the same interests in Jersey City and Paterson. The consolidation, when effected, will, therefore, have control of nearly all the gas and electric lighting interests of Northern New-Jersey, and it may eventually embrace the same interests in the entire State. The new consolidation will represent a total stock capitalization of \$15,000,000.

The present Newark Gas Company was formed controlled by the company, are owned or con-

consolidation will represent a total stock capitalization of \$15,000,000.

The present Newark Gas Company was formed a year ago by a consolidation of the Citizens' and Newark Gaslight companies. The largest stockholder in the Citizens' company was Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, and the largest owner of Newark company stock was Eugene Vanderpool, the president. By the merger of the companies Vanderpool and the Newark officers retired. The stockholders accepted bonds for their stock, paying 5 per cent and interest, and \$4,000,000 was issued. Mr. Kelsey became president of the new company. The People's Electric Light and Power Company is a combination of all the electric light companies in Newark and neighboring towns, and the consolidated Traction Company. E. B. Gaddis and others who are heavily interested in the Consolidated Traction Company, also have large interests in gas and electric light.

interests in gas and electric light. RESUMING WORK AFTER IDLENESS.

PLANTS START UP, GIVING EMPLOYMENT TO A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—The Hammond Edge Tool Works at Ogontz, a suburb of this city, resumed work to-day after a shutdown of two months. About one hundred men will be employed. Work was also resumed to-day at the Bohemian branch of Wheaton & Co.'s glass works, at Millville, N. J. Cleveland, Aug. 2.—All departments of the Cleve-land Rolling Mills opened to-day. About two thou-

land Rolling Mils opened to-day. About two thousand men were put at work. Several departments which had shut down at the time of the coal strike resumed operations. General Manager Chisholm said he did not know how long the works would continue in full operation.

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 2 (Special).—The Ensign Car and Manufacturing Company, which has been employing only a small force, to-day put all hands to work, with business in sight to keep going for three months. This is the best showing made since 1892. To-day orders for three snow ploughs and one hundred and fifty cars were booked.

SOUTHERN IRON TRADE BOOMING. Birmingham, Ala., Aug 2 (Special).-The semiannual summary of iron shipments from the South-ern field, which embraces Alabama, Chattanooga and Nashville, shows total shipments from January 1 to July 1, 1897, of 491,003 tons of pig iron and 37,890 tons of cast-iron pipe. The Birmingham district alone, including only the furnaces in and about alone, including only the furnaces in an about Birmingham, shipped 326,327 tons of pig iron and 17,979 tons of cast-iron pipe. The export business was 120,708 tons of iron and 2,092 tons of cast-iron pipe. The shipments are 50 per cent over the same period last year. The export business is an increase of 600 per cent over same period in 1896.